

# EXHIBIT 6



**WERNER U. SPITZ, M.D., FCAP**

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**23001 Greater Mack**  
**St. Clair Shores, Michigan 48080**

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**Diane L. Lucke, B.S.**  
**Administrative Assistant/Office Manager**

March 15, 2019

**MAR 20 2019**

Herbert A. Sanders, Esq.  
The Sanders Law Firm  
615 Griswold, Suite 913  
Detroit, MI 48226

**Re: Anthony Demone Reed, deceased v City of Detroit**  
**Our File No: 6710**

Dear Mr. Sanders:

At your request I have reviewed and evaluated the materials in the aforementioned case, with regard to specific issues concerning the demise of Anthony Demone Clark-Reed.

The materials reviewed are:

- Wayne County Medical Examiner's autopsy report
- Videos (5)
- Detroit Police report
- Complaint
- Deposition of Officer Tracy Moreno

The records indicate, on March 30, 2015, at approximately 9:00 PM, Anthony Clark-Reed was stopped by three Detroit Police officers in a patrol vehicle for driving a vehicle with dark tinted windows. One of the officers pulled Clark-Reed out from his vehicle onto the ground, in prone position, straddled him and applied handcuffs behind Clark-Reed's back. To apply the handcuffs behind Clark-Reed's back, the Officer Tracy Moreno states on page 33, lines 17/18 of his deposition that he sat on the small of Clark-Reed's back, right above his buttocks. During this procedure, Clark-Reed complained to the officers that he suffered of asthma and could not breathe.

EX6

Herbert A. Sanders, Esq.

**Anthony Demone Reed, deceased**

March 15, 2019

Page two

Reed was a large person weighing 376 lbs. Sitting on the small of Clark-Reed's back would compress the abdomen pushing the abdominal organs against the diaphragm. Such procedure would make it impossible for Clark-Reed to breathe, as he stated to the officers.

The officers lifted the handcuffed Clark-Reed off the ground and walked him to their patrol car. Clark-Reed continued to struggle with his breathing due to air hunger, which is what happens in an acute asthmatic attack. An acute asthmatic attack is always a dire emergency that requires proper emergent treatment to be effective. Treatment consists of medication applied from an inhaler.

Clark-Reed requested that the officers get his asthma inhaler from his vehicle. According to the police report, the inhaler was administered by the officers multiple times but failed to work. To relieve an acute asthmatic attack, haphazard administration of the drug from an inhaler into the mouth does not work. The drug needs to reach the smallest air tubes within each lung, otherwise the use of the inhaler remains ineffective, as it was in this case. When the patient administers the drug to himself, he is able to coordinate the depression of the inhaler with his breathing, only then does the drug reach the desired locations in the lungs.

Clark-Reed's condition worsened and he slumped to the ground. He appeared to stop breathing and was foaming at the mouth. An officer cleared his airway and CPR was initiated. EMS was called and took over from the officers upon arrival. Clark-Reed was transported to Detroit Receiving hospital but when resuscitation was not successful, he was pronounced dead at 9:57 PM, less than one hour after the initial arrest.

An autopsy was performed at the Wayne County Medical Examiner's Office the next morning. The autopsy determined Clark-Reed's body weight at 376 lbs., which is morbid obesity. His heart was markedly enlarged with a weight of 600 grams, which is cardiomegaly, due to a thickened left ventricular wall caused by long standing high blood pressure. The lungs showed a weight of 575 grams and 425 grams, right and left respectively, due to congestion and edema, meaning that fluids in the lungs accumulated and caused the increased weight. Also, the lungs were hyper-inflated and revealed mucous plugs in the bronchi and small muscle hypertrophy causing constriction of the airways, all manifestations of an acute asthmatic attack. The mucous

Herbert A. Sanders, Esq.

**Anthony Demone Reed, deceased**

March 15, 2019

Page three

plugs within the airways and the constriction of the airways accounted for the difficulty breathing and air hunger during the arrest.

Stress and agitation are notorious for causing acute onset of asthmatic attacks in predisposed individuals. Anthony Clark-Reed, 25 year old, African American male died as a result of asphyxiation due to inability to breathe brought on by asthma, triggered by stress, agitation and fear during his arrest. But for ineffective use of an inhaler, Clark-Reed would not have died.

Anthony Clark-Reed experienced utmost conscious pain and suffering, air hunger and fear of doom during this avoidable termination of his life.

Lastly, Anthony Clark-Reed had a normal life expectancy currently to age 80 years had he been provided with timely and effective treatment of his asthma. However it should be noted, with medical supervision and advances in the treatment of asthma, he would have likely lived significantly longer.

All my opinions are based on my education, training and experience and are rendered to a reasonable degree of medical certainty.

Should additional information become available, I may amend this report.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W. Spitz', with a stylized, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

Werner U. Spitz, M.D., FCAP

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July 23, 2018

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Stress and agitation are notorious for causing acute onset of asthmatic attacks in predisposed individuals. Anthony Clark-Reed, 25 year old, African American male died as a result of asphyxiation due to inability to breathe brought on by asthma, triggered by stress, agitation and fear during his arrest. But for ineffective use of an inhaler, Clark-Reed would not have died.

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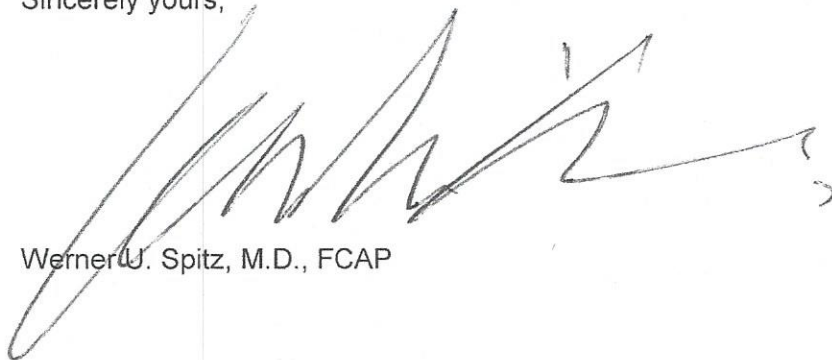
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